

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

WILL SHORTLY BE READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDU-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG, A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations, and all recent additions and improvements; AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable* *manum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHERS, HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS, CRYSTALLIZED PEARS, CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES, CRYSTALLIZED FIGS, CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE,

CHOCOLATE CREMES, CHOCOLATE MENIER.

NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,

FIGS, JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1b and 1b Boxes.

RIMMELS

FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS, &c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1889.

THE Reuter's telegram of the 30th ult., published in our yesterday's issue, gives us a frightful idea of how matters stand between Church and State in the republic of Mexico. Troubles have existed for a long time past between the priesthood and the Government of that republic, but no one could have possibly anticipated the tragic results just telegraphed from London. That an armed mob, incited to rebellion and led by a horde of priests with the Archbishop at their head, should have attacked the palace of the President of Mexico, and that in the desperate fighting which ensued with the soldiery stationed in the vicinity, seventy-two disciples of St. PETER should have been killed, two hundred captured, and the Archbishop himself made a prisoner and sentenced to be shot, show a state of affairs that forcibly brings back reminiscences of the St. BARTHOLOMEW massacres, and the earlier religious riots which under the directions of the saintly CYRIL devastated the city of Alexandria and immolated HYPATIA on the altar steps of a Christian temple.

The Mexican outbreak is one of the thousand and one arguments which the Roman Catholic clergy have at all epochs advanced against itself. Superstition, fanaticism, and the presumption of infallibility are apt to transform the face of the earth into a scene of perpetual strife, what they have done in by-gone ages they are capable of doing again did the opportunity offer, and but for the prompt reaction which sets in among the cultured and independent classes of the community, the Christian world would ere long have again been forced under the yoke of the Roman See. Moreover, if there is anything more condemnatory of the doctrines professed by these self-styled champions of the Gospel, it is the method they adopt in its propagation throughout the world. They have invariably invoked the help of arms when the secular powers were friendly to them; and in the contrary case, they have never scrupled to utilise the masses against the legally constituted rulers of friendly States. This latest priestly revolution in Mexico is a glaring instance of this assertion, and yet is only a repetition of so many other identical so-called religious uprisings which have steeped nations in blood and disgraced true religion. The defence of the Mexican traitors will doubtless be that convenient Jesuitical article of faith—"the end justifies the means," and we doubt not that President PORFIRIO DIAZ and the Mexican Government will justify the summary method they have adopted of finally disposing of the traitorous Archbishop with precisely the same argument. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government will temper justice with clemency in dealing with the two hundred priests captured with arms in their saintly hands fighting against the constituted authorities of the country. That they deserve the same fate as the Archbishop cannot be disputed, and it is equally certain that traitors to the State in Mexico and other Central American republics are seldom, if ever, permitted a second opportunity of proving troublesome; a volley of musketry effectually solves the difficulty. But in this case there would seem to be no necessity to "wipe out" the entire priesthood of the city of Mexico, especially as the rebellion has been so promptly repressed; eternal banishment from the country would answer all purposes equally well and at the same time save the Republic from a similar reproach to that which followed the impolitic and quite unnecessary execution of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN.

The effect of the rebellion will probably prove a death-blow to the supremacy of the Roman Catholic religion in Mexico. It is quite certain that the

Government will in future exercise a much stricter supervision over the priesthood, and curtail every privilege that is in any way likely to endanger the State. In Mexico the Church and State are independent of each other, and although Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, all other faiths are tolerated by law. Last year there were no fewer than sixty-two Protestant churches in the country, with over twenty thousand adherents, and the number was rapidly increasing. By law no ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property—a law that ought to prevail in all countries—and it is this measure which will now enable President DIAZ to render impotent all attempts of the Roman Catholic priesthood to upset the existing Government.

A VERY interesting passage-at-arms took place in the Legislative Council last night, in the discussion on *The Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill*, between Governor DES VŒUX and the Hon. P. RYRIE. His Excellency had doubtless the advantage (on paper at least) so far as repartee went, but the senior unofficial member had decidedly the best of the argument. An amendment had been proposed by the Government which in several respects materially altered the present *Merchant Shipping Bill*. Mr. P. RYRIE, representing the community and shipping interests generally, wished to know whether the fees set down in the proposed amendment were in excess of those charged under the present Ordinance. The Attorney-General, who, we are bound to assume, framed the amendment, "didn't know"; but he thought they were the same as before. Mr. RYRIE, on receiving this most unsatisfactory reply, very naturally remarked that the shipping interests of the port must be jealously guarded against unnecessary impositions. The Governor responded by stating that the fees in question had been submitted to Captain THOMSON before he left the colony, and after admitting that personally he, the responsible Head of the Executive, did not know whether there was or not any change in the new proposals, expressed the opinion that as the Bill had been before the Council for many weeks, any objection should not have been left over until the last moment.

"Only wish to know," said the Mac RYRIE, "if there is any increase in the charges."

His Excellency—It strikes me, Mr. RYRIE, that if you are so interested in the matter, you might have taken the trouble to look into it.

Mr. RYRIE thereupon very pertinently remarked that, as nobody seemed to know whether the proposed amendment contained any changes or not, the Council was passing the Bill in the dark, and he protested against such procedure. His Excellency, still in a captious or satirical vein, declined to recognise the protest in the form presented; but His Excellency quite forgot to say in what particular form he would recognise what we consider a very proper protest against official neglect, or ignorance—we don't care which.

We have with exemplary patience given Governor DES VŒUX a very long innings without once questioning the wisdom of his public policy; but we have not been asleep, and His Excellency must learn sooner or later—and better at once than hereafter—that there is at least one recognised organ of public opinion in this colony that will not sit tamely by and see the trusted representatives of public interests ridden over roughshod by official arrogance and narrow-minded Imperialism. If Governor DES VŒUX is not acquainted with the ordinary rules of parliamentary debate and the inherent rights of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, we are prepared to teach him, as we have taught more than one of his predecessors. Mr. RYRIE had every right to ask the question that he did, and considering that both Mr. Attorney-General O'MALLEY, who drafted the Bill, and His Excellency, who is responsible for it to the Colonial Office, confessed their ignorance as to whether any changes had been made in the scale of fees or not, we quite fail to see any justification for the Governor's anything but courteous retort that it was the senior unofficial member's business to be thoroughly posted before coming to the Council table. Governor DES VŒUX and Mr. E. L. O'MALLEY are paid for the proper performance of their duties to this colony; they actually introduce to the Legislative Council a Bill of the material points of which they are entirely ignorant, and yet when Mr. RYRIE, an unofficial and unpaid member, asks a simple but nevertheless pertinent question, he is officially snubbed and told that he ought to have known all about it without asking. If it were Mr. RYRIE's business to be acquainted with the details of a Bill brought forward by the Government, what can we say about the Attorney-General,

who drafted the instrument, and the Governor, who sanctioned it, when they in open Council have to confess that they are utterly ignorant of one of the most important sections in the proposed amendment! Luckily the further consideration of the Ordinance has been postponed; when it is next brought on the tapis Mr. RYRIE will doubtless repeat his question, and we venture to believe that he will receive a satisfactory answer. We are glad to note that Governor DES VŒUX is an epigrammatist, but his Excellency is too old a stager on the political platform to risk his deservedly high reputation, and injure his popularity by sacrificing common sense and over-riding all recognised precedents of parliamentary debate for the sake of firing off a pungent, yet somewhat weak, epigram.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE China-Borneo Company have been appointed agents for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Sandakan.

We hear that Mr. E. L. O'Malley, the Attorney-General, will leave for England during the present month. It is understood that he will not return to Hongkong.

OUR Fochow contemporary of December 29th states that during the previous fortnight three native Banks had been compelled to "put up the shutters," the liabilities in one instance amounting to \$150,000.

THE boat race between Cambridge University and Yale College (of the United States) will be rowed on the Thames on or about the 15th April. What are the odds the Yankees don't avenge the Harvard and Atlanta defeats?

A bullet-proof shield is one of the latest inventions in Denmark. It is to be used by two soldiers, and may, it is said, be easily carried and fixed, and the men then coolly blaze away from behind either with rifles or machine guns, without being picked off by anything less than a cannon-ball.

THE etymology of the word honeymoon is thus given by a good authority: "Among the northern nations of Europe there was an ancient practice of newly married couples to drink methelgin or mead, a kind of wine made from honey (hydromel) for thirty days after marriage. Hence the term honeymoon or honeymoon. Attila, the Hun, drank so much mead at his wedding feast that he died."

BONHAM ROAD is a nice promenade in an afternoon, but it has its drawbacks. Chief Inspector Horspool picked one up yesterday, weighing about four pounds. He heard a blast some distance away, and on looking up saw a big stone coming down like a bolt from the blue empyrean. Having steered his coolies out of the way he waited till it dropped, and then bore it off as a silent witness against the contractor who had been so negligently blasting. It cost the latter—Tsang San—\$10 this morning, and little enough, too.

A GREAT storm is brewing in Scotland, where, we venture to remark, great storms are of no uncommon occurrence. The sword of Sir William Wallace, "the hero of Scotland," has been removed from Dumbarton Castle to Stirling, and the men of "the Lennox" are in angry mood. A few weeks since the sword was handed over, with great pomp by Colonel Nightingale (commandant at Stirling Castle) to the custodians of the Wallace Monument on the Abbey Craig, and the "piper of Dumbarton" has been on the war-path ever since.

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh is now in Paris. A correspondent says:—The Maharajah asserted that he was hand-and-glove with some of the Irish leaders. His trump card, however, is, he believes, the religious sentiments of those he calls his subjects. In explaining to me its value the Maharajah said: I am a prophet, whose advent was foretold by the last of our prophets, who died in 1724. This prophet said some one of his name would be born about the time of my birth in the house of a man married to a Mahomedan woman. My father was the only man I ever heard of in my country who really married a Mahomedan woman. He would for many years live in a distant foreign land; but would return to his native country, and become a great ruler, re-establishing the Sikh religion, correcting its abuses, &c.

NAVAL JACK was very much ashore yesterday. He had a few cases of beer at the Circus last night, but behaved very well, generally. A few of him got rampagious afterwards, however, and the police had some rough work. Bill Smith, Esq., of the *Imperialist*, was successfully anchored in the police station at Wanchai, but he had a parting shot at Inspector Swanson, which dimmed the lustre of that officer's eye, and was assessed at \$2 this morning. Three *Himalaya* men—Blagge, Savage, and Hoper—made things hum at the other end of the town—Queen's Road West—about the same time. They formed part of a crowd of leave-men, and were larking with the contents of a Chinese shop just as P.C.'s Paul and Haddon came up. One of the crowd ran away, and they, naturally, followed and caught him. As they did so some of the others set on them, and Savage struck Paul on the head with a whisky-bottle, some one else closing with Haddon. An Indian constable prevented Savage from striking a second blow, and some constables came up and arrested the three men. On arrival at the Central Station the constables were found to have several slight wounds on their heads, and two bottles of liquor were found on the men. At the Police Court, to-day, before Mr. Woodhouse, all three denied assaulting the officers, and asserted that the latter provoked the row whilst under the influence of drink. In the absence of direct evidence Blagge and Hoper were discharged; Savage was fined \$5.

THE latest official returns, which are for 1886, show that 24,841 persons were killed by wild beasts in that year in British India. Of these 22,134 were killed by snakes, 928 by tigers, 222 by wolves, 194 by leopards, 113 by bears, 57 by elephants, 24 by hyenas, and 1169 by other animals, including scorpions, jackals, lizards, bears, crocodiles, buffaloes, mad dogs, and foxes. In the case both of human beings and animals the destruction appears to be on the increase. During the past nine years rewards were paid for 179,650 wild animals, and for 2,672,467 snakes.

A JAVA contemporary states that on the east coast of Sumatra, especially in Deli, tobacco cultivation has been the exclusive pursuit of the planters, who care nothing for the danger of putting all their eggs in one basket. Lately, now that the soil, continually cropped for tobacco, begins to show signs of exhaustion, some of them have cast about for other means to gain a living by cultivation. Sugar growing has come into favour as a possible stand-by, but the depression of trade in this article does not hold out encouraging hopes to parties desirous of embarking in the venture. An experimental plantation would settle doubtful points once for all, and prove whether or not the soil of Deli lends itself readily to a new departure of the kind suggested, but the difficulty lies in finding any planter willing to risk capital in such a novel undertaking.

GORDON's statue in Trafalgar-square, according to a home paper, creates a very lively interest, and groups of people are usually found familiarising themselves with his features and reading such scanty dates and names of places as are inscribed on the pedestal. But one whole side is blank, and in a few years thousands will look at Gordon without perhaps remembering what made him so great and dear to the English people. Why not inscribe in the blank space Gordon's famous Khartoum motto? "By the help of God I will hold the balance level," and underneath a line or two to record that he was a brave soldier, a godly man, a lover of his kind, and the dauntless friend of freedom and justice; that he made his name famous and revered throughout Asia, Europe, Africa; and by quelling rebellion and anarchy in China.

THE Russian newspaper *Novosti* makes a startling revelation, that the "Whitechapel murderer" is Russian. The *Novosti* gives the following particulars about "Jack the Ripper":—"He was born at Tiraspol in South Russia in 1847, and graduated at the Odessa University. After 1870 he became a fanatical Anarchist, and emigrated to Paris, where he went out of his mind. His monomania was that fallen women could only be redeemed and go to heaven if they were murdered. This led him to perpetrate a number of murders in Paris. The Paris police arrested him, but on discovering that he was a lunatic they shut him up in an asylum. That was sixteen years ago. He was kept there until a short time prior to the first murder in Whitechapel, when he was released as cured. He went to London, and there lodged with different compatriot refugees until the first woman was assassinated in Whitechapel, since which time his friends have not seen him."

THE want of something in the way of a workhouse—not quite a casual ward, but rather a home for the reception of the waifs who are occasionally stranded on our shores—is frequently felt. On New Year's Day two nice looking Mauritius creole women, with three children, presented themselves at the Police Station, and explained, as well as they could, that they were destitute. In the absence of any better place they were lodged in the witness room, a bare, fireless, draughty chamber, pending arrangements for their passage to Mauritius being made by the Government. Probably that is better than consigning them to what some unfortunate sisters of theirs called "une maison de chiens"—the Tung-wa Hospital, but it is far from satisfactory that women reared in the tropics, with young children, should be exposed to the raw air. The history of the poor women is only a repetition of other cases. They married Chinamen in Mauritius, and two years ago came to three days journey beyond Canton. They were treated worse and worse, until, a month ago, they ran away, and begged their way down to Hongkong.

KISSING in England was certainly known and practised in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and practised with an easy familiarity which shows the custom was general. Indeed, so general was the use of the kiss that it was as usual as the bow. A gentleman taking a lady to her seat from the dance invariably kissed her, and if he had not would have been voted a very badly-bred fellow. How much older English kisses were is not very clear. Suffice it to say that the custom has outlived to our day, though fashionable and general games in which kissing formed a prominent part are now becoming rarer than they were a quarter of a century ago. The literature of kisses is curious. There is a story related in the "Broad Stone of Honor" of an English knight riding through France to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. His horse cast a shoe at a certain village, the seigneur whereof had departed to the same rendezvous, but the seigneur's lady hospitably entertained the traveller. She came out of her castle attended by twelve damsels fair to see, and, said the dame, "forasmuch as in England ye have such a custom as that a man may kiss a woman, therefore I will that ye kiss me and ye shall also kiss all these, my maidens," which thing the knight straightway did and rejoiced greatly thereat. The quaintness of the young man's feeling undoubtedly indicates the young man's feeling at the salute with considerable exactitude. In Africa and other parts of the world outside the circle of civilisation kissing is as yet an unknown art. An African traveller once offered a kiss under favorable circumstances to a young lady of K. Mumbo Jumbo's court, but she recoiled in great alarm, observing that she was not yet worthy to be eaten.

HARDING's Operetta Company were advertised to perform at the Town Hall, Singapore, on Boxing Night. As the Company appears to consist only of Mr. C. Harding, Miss Gracie Plaisted, and Mr. Barry O'Neill, a split in the camp doubtless took place in Java. Both Mr. Harding and Miss Plaisted are vocalists of high class, the former a robust tenor and the latter a soprano of extraordinary power. They will scarcely venture on a visit to Hongkong—unless they arrange to amalgamate with Messrs. Willard and Sheridan's American Musical Comedy and Opera Company.

HERE is a characteristic story of the late Colonel Burnaby. *Bon camarade* as he was out of his regimentals, he was a martinet of marionettes on parade. It was a habit of his to wear his helmet, not in the orthodox fashion, tipped over the eyes, but set well back on his head. One of his troopers took a fancy to imitate the Colonel, and appeared on parade one morning with his helmet "all anyhow." "Your helmet, sir! Put it on rightly," thundered the Colonel, who had observed the delinquent in a twinkling. The next day the trooper again appeared on parade with his helmet cocked defiantly on the back of his head. The Colonel at once ordered him under arrest, and gave him some slight punishment. Shortly afterwards the trooper left the service, and in the street one day he was met by his former Colonel. "Hallo, Bl! How are you?" said Burnaby. "Getting on well? That's right. Here"—slipping a £5 note into the man's hand—"put this in your pocket. Go and buy yourself a hat and—wear it how you like!"

THE recent death of Herr Zukertort, the distinguished chess-player, has suggested the idea that chess-playing is fatal to longevity. Herr Zukertort died at the age of 46, and the inquest held upon his body revealed the fact that there were "signs of decay at the base of the brain." We are reminded that Paul Morphy, the wonder of the world of chess, died young. It would be vain to cite cases of accomplished performers who are busy over their "brilliant attacks" and masterly combinations at an advanced age. As to the chess dream, it is an affliction of the novice, and the seasoned performer no more fights his battles over again after he has gone to bed than a judge rehears in his sleep the cause he has been trying at nisi prius. Players of all games have their trials to bear. True, the game is of absorbing interest while it lasts; but so is the cross-examination at the hands of eminent counsel. There is nothing particularly wonderful in such stories as that of the Khalif of Bagdad exclaiming, "Let me alone. I see checkmate against Kuthar," when they interrupted him at a game of chess to tell him that the city was just being carried by assault. The Khalif was getting the best of Kuthar. Who does not sympathize with the monarch who smashed the chess-board over his brother's head? It will generally be agreed that chess gives a sterner cast to the character—if that is an advantage. Few will believe that it shortens life—at any rate in countries where the power of summarily executing a successful opponent does not exist. Apropos of intellectual games an observation with respect to their relative effect upon human character will have suggested itself to every thoughtful and impartial mind. It is that the habitual whist-player is a far more agreeable person than the habitual chess-player. The whist master, like any other artist, regards his partner's game, be the same good, bad or indifferent, as a part of his material, from which he has to produce such effect as it is capable of yielding.—H. D. Thall in *English Magazine*.

UNDER the heading "The Poor Pope," the *Sydney Bulletin* remarks:—"It was called the other day that all the Roman Catholic bishops have been directed to agitate for the recognition of the temporal power of the Pope, but we doubt very much if the faithful here will worry themselves over Leo's trouble any more than they would over the rates charged on the canals in the planet Mars. The Holy Pontiff would seem to be on the holy grab like all the rest of the rulers of the Old World, but the stupid blunder he made when he allowed himself to be made the tool of the English Government and attempted to crush the Home Rule movement—a matter of which he seems to have been profoundly ignorant—proved how incompetent he and his antiquated ring of Cardinals were to deal with any question relating to temporal rights or power. In his long being the policy of the Roman Pontiff to pose as a poor, persecuted prisoner in his own land; but a couple of quotations from the Italian Statute Book place a very different aspect on the matter. One clause of the Act relating to Vatican affairs expressly says: 'The person of the Supreme Pontiff is inviolate. An attack upon his person, or an incitement thereto, is punished in the same manner as the corresponding crimes against the person of the king.' Nothing could be more decisive in the way of protecting the person of the Pope than this, and some idea of the liberal manner in which the State provides for his temporal wants can be obtained from another portion of the Act, which says: 'An income of 3,225,000 francs (£129,000) is set apart for the Holy See.' [This grant is inscribed in the Great Book of the Public Debt, as 'a perpetual and inalienable income, in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff.' In addition to this, 'His Holiness is to be allowed to continue to occupy the two great palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran, with the adjoining dwellings and estates, and also the Villa Castelli-Gandolfo, which, together with the museums, libraries, and collections of art and archaeology, are inalienable and exempt from all taxes or charges of any kind whatsoever.' There are quite a number of temporal monarchs to be found to-day who would cheerfully submit to be 'prisoners in their own lands' on such terms as these, and if the present Pontiff has a glimmer of worldly wisdom he will cease irritating the Italian Government by his peevish, ridiculous complaints, and sit quietly down in his fine fat seat and make the most of what every sensible person must consider to be a jolly good bargain for Peter the Fisherman's present representative."

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—161 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 290 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 97 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—162 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent. dis. sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$65 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$197 per share, sellers.
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rone Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$79 per share, sellers.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
 Punjom and Singhee Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$7 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.
 The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis. nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
 ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/7
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/95
 ON INDIA, T. T. 223
 On Demand 223
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 714
 Private, 30 days sight 724

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul... \$580
 (Allowance, Taels 4 to 32)
 OLD MALWA, per picul... \$690
 (Allowance, Taels 16 to 32)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest... \$573
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest... \$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest... \$562
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest... \$571
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest... \$553
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest... \$550
 NEW BENARES, (best quality) per picul... \$550
 OLD PERIAN, (best quality) per picul... \$550
 OLD PERIAN, (second quality) per picul... \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 8th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 6th.
 THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo for this port, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Albany*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 29th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thibet*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, at 8 a.m., and is expected here on the 3rd instant.
 The "Glen" line steamer *Glenavon*, from London, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and is expected here on the 4th instant.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on the 5th instant.
 The "Ben" line steamer *Benlawers*, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pontikon*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 6th.
 The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 6th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hohlmann, 2nd Jan.—Nagasaki 29th December, Coal.—Wieler & Co.
 KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Wood, 2nd Jan.—Matheson & Co.
 HAILONG, British steamer, 781, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan.—Fochow 30th Dec. Amoy 1st Jan., and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, S. R. Massmann, 3rd Jan.—Swatow 2nd Jan., Coals.—Wieler & Co.
 STENTOR, British steamer, 1,307, S. Milligan, 3rd Jan.—Singapore 17th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ASHINGTON, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan.—Kutchinotay 29th Dec. Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,890, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan.—Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec. General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 3rd Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec. General.—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotay.
Glucksburo, German steamer, for Amoy.
Glenavon, British steamer, for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

January 2, *Kaifong*, British str., for Shanghai.
 January 2, *Tetartot*, German steamer, for Singapore.
 January 2, *Hoihow*, British str., for Shanghai.
 January 2, *Choyang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 January 3, *Sochow*, British str., for Hoihow.
 January 3, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow.
 January 3, *Kutsang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 January 3, *Raphaël*, American ship, for New York.
 January 3, *Melbourne*, French steamer, for Shanghai.
 January 3, *Chow-fa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Fidilio*, str., from Bangkok, 1 Chinese.
 Per *Bormida*, str., from Bombay, &c.—2 Chinese.
 Per *Stentor*, str., from Singapore.—Mrs. Ogston, Mr. Blake, and 150 Chinese.
 Per *Kutsang*, str., from Wuhu.—14 Chinese.
 Per *Hailong*, str., from Fochow, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Spinney, Mr. Barretto, 3 sons and servant, Messrs. Leigh, Orange, Song Kiu Sing, and 124 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Peshawar*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mrs. Paul, Messrs. W. Pemberton Willard, Larz Anderson, Malcolm Thomas, J. Gardiner Colledge, Lim Chin Eng and family, An Young Fong, Wong Pak Huen, Ho Too Sang, Fong Suey Chee, Chan Yat Shan, and Mr. and Mrs. Chan Chong. For Penang.—Messrs. Chao Choy and Tan Shue Tong. For Calcutta.—Miss Elise Saint Omer. For Bombay.—Mrs. Tibbatts, and P. C. Pudd. For Port Said.—Mr. Burnett Stuart. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Birch. For London.—Mr. H. G. Hey. From Shanghai for Singapore.—Mr. Cameron. For Port Said.—Messrs. E. A. Johnson and C. F. Fearing. For London via Marseilles.—Messrs. R. H. Harwood and R. Harwood. For London.—Miss Lawrence, and Chinese child. For Marseilles.—Dr. and Mrs. Christie, 3 children and amah. From Yokohama for Bombay.—Rev. C. E. Whiteley. For London.—Major and Mrs. Little. For Kobe for Messrs. Elmore and Hinks. For Port Said.—Mr. Brindisi.—Mr. Gowing. For Port Said.—Mr. Caldicott. From Nagasaki for Singapore.—Mr. Mea. From Sandakan.—Mr. E. E. Abrahamson.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Apennine* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 29th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.
 The British steamer *Kutsang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 29th ultimo. Had moderate monsoon and fine clear weather throughout.
 The German steamer *Stentor* reports that she left Singapore on the 27th ultimo. Had northerly winds and squally weather to lat. 10 north; thence to port light north-east winds and fine weather.
 The British steamer *Hailong* reports that she left Fochow on the 30th ultimo. Amoy on the 1st instant, and Swatow on the 2nd. From Fochow towards Amoy had fresh north-north-easterly winds and fine clear weather. From Amoy towards Swatow had light north-westerly winds and fine weather. From Swatow towards port had fresh northerly and north-westerly winds and fine weather. In Amoy, the steamships *Namoa*, *Smith*, *Dafra*, *Yorkshire*, and H.M.S. *Esprit*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, tomorrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Bangkok*, tomorrow, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Activo*, to the 4th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 3,500, Geo. A. Lee, 12th Dec.—Vancouver 13th Nov., and Nagasaki 8th Dec. General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, and January, Haiphong 30th Dec. and Hoihow 1st January, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 CHOW-PA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips, 28th Dec.—Bangkok 22nd Dec. General.—South Sea Islands S. S. Co.
 DAFINE, German steamer, 1,395, F. Voss, 1st Jan.—Hoihow 25th December, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 DEYAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 20th Dec.—Saigon 25th Dec. General.—Soey Shing.
 DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 31st Dec.—Manila 28th Dec. General.—Russell & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FREY, Danish steamer, 277, C. A. Lund, 30th Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec. General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 FUSUM, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Croad, 31st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Dec. General.—C. M. S. N. S. Co.
 GENERAL WARDER, German steamer, 1,820, W. von Schuckmann, 21st Dec.—Yokohama 12th Dec. Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki 17th, General.—Melchers & Co.
 GLENKAGLES, British steamer, 1,837, E. F. Park, and Jan.—New York 8th Nov., and Singapore 26th Dec. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLUCKSBURO, German steamer, 1,016, Ad. Schulz, 2nd Dec.—Singapore 23rd Dec. General.—Melchers & Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 28th Dec.—Fochow 20th Dec. Amoy 20th, and Swatow 25th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd January.—Calcutta 13th Dec., Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, Opium, Cotton, and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 JOHANNES BRUN, Norwegian steamer, 716, 31st Dec.—Haiphong, via Hoihow 28th Dec., Rice and Pigs.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 863, R. Jones, 31st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Dec. Rice and General.—Yucc Fat Hong.
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, Handewadt, 2nd January.—Haiphong 31st December, Rice and General.—A. R. Marty.
 MELBOURNE, French steamer, 3,427, Vimont, 2nd Jan.—Marseilles 2nd Dec., and Saigon 30th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
 METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 16th Dec.—Nagasaki 12th Dec. Coal.—Takasima Colliery Co.
 METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 31st Dec.—Nagasaki 26th Dec. Coals.—Takasima Colliery Co.
 MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,380, P. Ne, 20th Dec.—Kutchinotay 24th Dec. Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Jno. Metcalfe, 20th Dec.—San Francisco 28th Nov., and Yokohama 21st Dec. Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.
 PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 2nd Jan.—Bangkok 26th Dec. Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.
 PHUQUOC, French steamer, 183, Robin, 17th Dec.—Touron 11th December, Coal.—Wing Tay.
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 677, P. Moos, 22nd Dec.—Haiphong 19th Dec., and Hoihow 21st, General.—Wieler & Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,879, M. de Home, 30th Dec.—Yokohama 23rd Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 YANGTSE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonnigen, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 2nd Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.
 YEHSIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec. Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Dec.—Newchwang, via Amoy 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed.—Order.
 ARCADIA, British bark, 417, D. S. Eward, 25th Nov.—Whampoa 24th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.
 AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jessen, 5th Dec.—Hoihow 18th Nov., Sappanwood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 BYLORA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 16th Dec.—Amoy 14th Dec. General.—Wieler & Co.
 COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars.—Captain.
 DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.
 ESMERALDA, British sch., 130, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec.—Marianas 8th Dec. General.—Order.
 ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
 ITON, French bark, 542, Régulier, 24th Dec.—Cable 8th December, General.—Melchers & Co.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec.—Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.
 MERCUR, British brigantine, 219, Dick, 12th Dec.—Amoy 11th Dec. General.—Order.
 ORIENT, German bark, 461, Gondard, 31st Dec.—Amoy 29th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. Peterson.
 SARAH SKIDGWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 29th Dec.—Nagasaki 21st Dec. Coal.—C. J. T. Co.
 TARAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 6th Dec.—Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 14th Nov.—Honolulu 3rd October, Old Iron.—Chinese.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h-p, 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonald, Hongkong.
 Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 450 tons, 470 h-p, 1 gun, Lieut.-Commander E. A. Maxwell, Newchwang.
 Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h-p, 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, en route to Hongkong.
 Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h-p, 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, en route to Hongkong.
 Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h-p, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. Y. Smith, Amoy.
 Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. D. Denison, Shanghai.
 Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,730 h-p, 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, en route to Hongkong.
 Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 5,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.
 Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h-p, 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.
 Linnet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 755 tons, 1,050 h-p, 5 guns, Commander W. H. Mackay, Hongkong.
 Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.
 Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h-p, 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, en route to Hongkong.
 Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class armoured, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr.
 Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,500 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.
 Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 600 h-p, 2 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Hongkong.
 Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h-p, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Douglas, Hongkong.
 Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h-p, 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karlake, Singapore.
 Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h-p, 8 guns, Captain T. E. W. Neaham, en route to Hongkong.
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,070 h-p, 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Sandakan.
 Tweak, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.
 Waverer, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h-p, 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Wanderer, sloop, 921 tons, 750 h-p, 4 guns, Commander G. A. Gifford, Singapore.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Thibet	Bombay	January 3rd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glenavon	London	January 4th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Albany	Vancouver	January 4th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	January 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Benlawers	Singapore	January 6th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	January 6th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Pontikon	Singapore	January 7th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Hesperia	Hamburg	January 9th	Siemssen & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	January 9th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Itatiaia	Vancouver	January 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Ulysses	Butterfield & Swire	January 6th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Caledonien	Messageries Maritimes	Jan. 9th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	Jan. 20th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Daphne	Siemssen & Co.	Jan. 5th, at noon.
Tricite, via Straits, &c.	Poseidon	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Jan. 11th, at noon.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	About Jan. 14, noon.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Jan. 17th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 8th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Jan. 10th, at 3 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Yerona	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Jan. 8th, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'aki, &c.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama	Benlawers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Jan. 11th, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire	About Jan. 6th.
Coast Ports	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	January 6th, daylig.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENBARN."

A LARGE shipment of CROCKERY consisting of Breakfast, and Dinner Ware, Bedroom Toilet Sets, Cheese Cakes, Jugs, Tea Cups and Saucers, Teapots, &c., &c.

Also,

A new shipment of ELECTRIC LAMPS for Table, Library and Hall use. HEATING and COOKING STOVES.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

AND

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKDEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S

STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best

Time-keepers invented.

\$3 PRICK THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS

for each Watch.

Orders from Outport to be accompanied with

Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China

for the Sale of the above Watches),

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Martine House.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

[83]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES SHERRY, PORT CLARETS,

BURGUNDY, CHAMPAGNES,

BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

"EMPIRE" ALE and STOUT,

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"

LUBRICATORS,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

COOKING STOVES, SCALES,

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH,

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES,

JUVENILE VELOCIPEDS, HORSES and

"TRICYCLES,"

BICYCLE WHEELS for INDRICKSHAS,

SODA-WATER MACHINERY,

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

[11]

Intimations.